

Saturday Morning Courier.

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BUSINESS FIELD

Frank M. Blish, manager of Dun's Mercantile Agency, furnishes the following business summary for the week to THE COURIER: "The local trade situation shows no material change from the general condition of last week. There have been a number of firm and corporation changes, but no failures. Purchases continue light and are only for actual needs, no one buying for the future, although prices remain low in nearly all lines. Collections are fair and the supply of money seems adequate for the desirable paper offering. Opinions as to how soon the depression is to give way to brighter conditions are of great interest, and in this connection the Chicago Tribune of January 29th, had some very interesting interviews with such commercial authorities as O. A. S. Sprague, Henry W. King, Lyman J. Gage, E. M. Phelps, C. B. Farwell, H. N. Higginbotham and W. D. Kerfoot. There was a sufficient similarity in their opinions to amount to practical agreement on some of the more important points. All agreed that we have touched the bottom of the trouble and that any future change must be upward. Most of them thought the change had already commenced, but none predicted a very rapid revival. All pointed to the small number of failures since the first of the year as a good sign and there was unanimity in the opinion that liquidation had gone on so far that the situation has at least been a very sound one. With aggregate liabilities so far reduced all believed that the foundation is now all that could be desired for the building of a superstructure of general activity and prosperity. It was generally hoped that congress might speedily dispose of the tariff question, looking for some improvement to follow, as soon as this might be done. Our authorities here at home generally predict some appreciable improvement in the spring, but hardly expect a return to normal conditions earlier than fall, when with a good fall crop, prosperous times are again confidently foretold."

The following special market summary is prepared for THE COURIER by Duncan Hollinger & Co., 837 P street, this city:

The past week has been uneventful so far as grain markets are concerned, either cash or speculative.

The price of the May future in wheat opened on Monday last at 63 3/4 @ 64c, sold at 64 1/2c, as low as 63 3/4c, closing on Thursday at 64 3/4 @ 64 1/2c. The cash article has remained nominally at 60 1/2c for the two spring and two red winter varieties.

The fall sown grain, from all information obtainable appears to be maintaining a fairly good position, being protected by a covering of snow in the most important districts. The critical period for this crop is to come. Should it suffer serious injury from severe weather, higher prices will be assured, while on the other hand should the crop continue in its present condition and our present large supplies from previous crops not be materially reduced, a lower range of values must naturally follow.

The total receipts of wheat at all primary points for the first four days this week have been 1,012,000 bushels as against 1,303,000 bushels same days last week and 1,926,000 bushels for the same days last year.

The movement of spring wheat in the North-West while not heavy, is fully up to that of last year.

Exports for this week, from both coasts, promise to be the smallest of this crop year and will do well to exceed two million bushels. The visible supply on Monday last showed a decrease of 118,000 bushels. It can hardly be expected to do so well next week.

Speculation has its weather eye on our national capitol. Legislation will in a measure govern the actions of the Bull and Bear element in the near future. It is to be hoped that the action of Congress will result beneficially to the producers.

Corn: Prices of this cereal have remained even more stationary than in wheat. The cut rates recently effective on the various railroads from the Mississippi River to Chicago, have in some instances resulted in advancing the price paid to producers and shippers. The exports of corn from Nebraska are all that could be desired and must tell on values before another crop is harvested. Prices being paid to farmers in this state range from 21 to 22 cents per bushel. This is neither high nor low.

There is little that can be said about the oat market. It continues to follow in the wake of corn. That the last crop was very short, there can be no doubt,

but the demand is not urgent. Stocks of oats in Nebraska are extremely small. Values of this cereal will follow those of corn very closely, at least until the time for planting the new corn is at hand.

Prices of live hogs at Chicago have remained about the same for the week, ranging from \$5.20 to \$5.60 per cwt. for good hogs.

The total number packed at leading provision centers this week are 290,000 hogs against 270,000 last year.

A business change of much importance is the purchase of the stock and good will of the Chicago Lumber company, of this city, 125 S. Eighth street, by Dierks Bros. of Broken Bow, the details of which have just been consummated. H. P. Foster began business with the Buckstaff lumber stock thirteen years ago; and the Chicago Lumber company has had a particularly prosperous career, doing a good trade with a very desirable class of custom. M. T. Green, of Chicago, was Mr. Foster's partner. The entire interest of both these parties is now absorbed by Dierks Bros., a firm composed of four brothers, Hans, Herman, Peter and Henry. This is an old and well established institution, and one that will be a decided acquisition to Lincoln. The firm has yards at Broken Bow, Anselmo, Merna, Berwyn, Ansley, Mason City, Litchfield, Hazard, Ravenna, Callaway and Stockham. The central office has been at Broken Bow. The headquarters are now transferred to this city, and the general business will be done from this point. Messrs Hans and Herman Dierks will have charge of this central office, and Peter and Henry Dierks will remain at Broken Bow. The stock of lumber now on hand will be largely increased, so as to meet the requirements of a supply depot for the yards out in the state and also for the purposes of the jobbing trade, to which special attention will be given. Business will be done under the name of Dierks Bros. In addition to lumber, a full line of lime, cement and builder's material will be carried. The gentlemen composing this firm have an excellent reputation throughout the state. They are conservative, practical business men, of unquestioned financial standing. Under their direction there will be a very considerable development of the business. Mr. Foster will for some time, give his attention to closing up the old business affairs of the Chicago Lumber company.

Omaha shows up very well in the New York World Almanac, in the table showing the property valuation and tax rate of the great cities of the Union. Its assessed valuation is \$22,000,000, only ten per cent of the actual valuation, the tax rate being correspondingly high, or \$4.40. St. Paul with over \$125,000,000 valuation, or 50 per cent of the actual, has a \$2.00 rate, as has also Minneapolis, with its \$142,000,000 valuation estimated at 40 per cent of the real.—Omaha Excelsior.

Omaha has 336 lawyers; Lincoln 216.

The firm of Miller & Gifford, groceries, has been dissolved. James Miller will carry on the business.

According to the Credit Review the total bank clearings for 1893 showed a decline of nearly 18 per cent. The losses were the least in the south of any section, and a number of cities there actually showed gain. Galveston, Houston, Dallas and Waco showed larger totals than in 1892. The sharpest declines were on the Pacific coast, although there Los Angeles showed a substantial increase. Increases at other points are rare. The decline at Chicago was less than at the other large cities, it being 8.9 per cent against 14.7 in New York, and 10.7 in Philadelphia; Denver showed a decline of 37 per cent; Kansas City was only 7; Minneapolis lost 24; Omaha was almost even the loss being less than \$4,000 as compared with 1892.

C. H. Imhoff of the Lincoln clearing house gives the following figures as the Lincoln bank clearings for the last two years: 1892, \$33,805,343; 1893, \$26,087,864—a shrinkage of \$7,717,479, or less than 23 per cent.

It was freely predicted in December that a number of failures in this city were inevitable in January; but the first month of the year, and the duldest of the twelve, has gone, and Lincoln's business institutions have not suffered the least disturbance. In fact in many instances there have been material advances, a number of important changes having been made that will tend to enlarge the business field in this city and extend the operations of the jobbing trade. Lincoln's business houses have gone through the trying times of the last eight months in such a manner as to testify to their

soundness, and they are now in a most satisfactory condition, with ample strength to await the revival of business. The signs of which are already manifest.

The object of the Missouri Valley Banker's Clearing House Association, which effected an organization at Kansas City January 17, and which will hold its first important meeting in Lincoln, probably some time this month, is "to promote the general welfare of banks and banking institutions, which may become members, and to secure uniformity of action together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance, and the discussion of subjects of importance to banking interests." Any National bank, state bank, trust company, savings bank, banking firm or banker in the cities of Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joe, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, Kas., Atchison and Sioux City may become a member. The officers are: C. F. Burnes of St. Joe, president; W. S. Woods of Kansas City, vice-president; J. W. Taylor of Leavenworth, treasurer; D. Drake of Omaha, secretary; S. A. Walker of St. Joe, assistant secretary. Each bank that joins the association is to be governed by all the rules adopted by it with such modifications as the association may allow.

In 1892 the fire insurance companies drew out of Nebraska in premiums \$1,653,754. The amount of losses paid in the state was \$679,408. The receipts of Nebraska companies amounted to \$464,225; the losses paid, \$165,107.

At the close of business in 1892 Rock Island railroad stock was quoted in Wall street at 87 1/2; at the close of business in '93 it was 63 1/2, representing a shrinkage of \$9,875,000. C. B. & Q. stock in Dec. '92, was 97; Dec. 30, '93, 75, representing a shrinkage of \$17,000,000.

There was an increase of over 500 in the number of pupils in the Lincoln public schools last year. The new city directory just issued, contains 700 more names than last year's.

It is said that the building at the state penitentiary recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt in the near future, at a cost of something less than \$5,000, the contractors to look to the next legislature for the money. If this is done the building will be occupied as before, by the Lincoln Range & Furnace company, and the saddlery department of the Buckstaff Brothers Manufacturing company.

The Standard Glass & Paint company has succeeded the Zehring Glass & Paint company, Henry Zehring and Robert G. Wilson, Jr., disposing of their interest in the same. W. M. Oyler is now president; S. T. Cochran, vice-president; L. D. Springer, secretary and treasurer. The business of this house was started in February, 1893, by Henry Zehring and it has been established very securely in the brief period which has elapsed since that time. The stock now on hand, embracing a full line of paints, window glass, mirrors, sash, oils, brushes, etc., represents an expenditure of \$25,000, and under the new management, it will be largely increased in all departments. It has been found that the quarters on South Twelfth street, with a frontage of 150 feet, are inadequate to accommodate the demands of the business, and the company is now figuring on building a warehouse with track age facilities. Two traveling men represent this concern on the road and the traveling salesman of the Lincoln Paint & Color company will also do business for it. The trade already established in both retail and wholesale departments is large, and will, it is expected, be greatly enhanced in the near future. Mr. Oyler's interest in the Lincoln Paint & Color company is not affected by this change.

Several thousand dollars having been subscribed already, it is regarded as certain that the Haish school will be rebuilt. The erection of this building, which will not cost less than \$50,000, and the new high school building for which Architect Fiske's estimate is \$60,000, together with a number of other large structures that are already planned or contracted for, assures a gratifying activity in the building trades in the near future.

Bettman & Co. boxed up the remainder of their clothing stock and shipped the same to Cincinnati this week. Mr. Joseph, the manager, will remain in the city for some time, closing up the business of the firm.

The Ravola club gave a masquerade party last evening at Temple hall.

The F street card club will be entertained this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sawyer.

POLITICAL TALK

JAMES WHITEHEAD, receiver of the United States land office at Broken Bow, was in the city this week. Mr. Whitehead was a star member of the legislature five years ago; he was the republican candidate for congress in the Sixth district against Omar M. Kem in 1892, and he is a splendid type of the brainy farmer, with a gift in the way of oratory and a silver-tongued voice, and an acquaintance with the classics that gives a scholarly flavor to his public speeches. Mr. Whitehead is a republican all over, and his manner is affable and his conscience remarkably clear—a condition not commonly met with among politicians.

"Will you be a candidate for the nomination again?" a COURIER representative asked Mr. Whitehead.

"I have not committed myself on that point," he replied.

"Do you believe there is a fair chance for republican success in your district this fall?"

"I do. It will only be necessary to reduce Kem's plurality about 1,100 to elect a republican, and I am confident this can be done."

Whitehead is popular and it is not at all unlikely that he will be given a second nomination. Judge Holcomb is mentioned as a prospective populist candidate in the Sixth. Well informed politicians on the state central committee think that there is an encouraging prospect for republican success in this district.

In fact it is held that there are very flattering indications that it will be possible to elect a republican congressman in each of the six districts this November. W. E. Andrews, Governor Crouse's private secretary, is in line for a second nomination in his district, and there are many who predict that he can down McKeehan in another contest. Hainer will undoubtedly be returned from his district, and Melickjohn will serve again from the Third, as will Dave Mercer from the Second. In our own district it is certain that a good republican candidate would win.

"It behooves republicans of this congressional district to place a man in nomination next fall able and willing to take the stump and carry on a thorough and vigorous campaign," chirrup the Plattsmouth News.

"Lancaster county," the News ingeniously adds, "is not in it."

This contemporary says that unfortunate differences between local leaders in Lancaster county will compel the rest of the district to extinguish any ambition now burning in the hearts of "Lambertson, Billingsley, Field, Courtney and others for a nomination this fall."

Judge Chapman and Orlando Tefft, of Cass county, are disposed of in a manner similarly summary. John C. Watson, of Otce, is lined out because the News thinks he would not give up a \$10,000 practice for a \$5,000 congressman's job.

Judge Reavis, of Richardson, is not in it, according to the News, because of the "infirmities of age."

The ultimate conclusion of our contemporary is that the one man to lead the party in the congressional fight this year is Church Howe.

Politicians who are acquainted with Howe will have no difficulty in recognizing this remarkable expression of the Plattsmouth paper as a piece of the Howe fine work with which the district will be flooded for the next few months.

No doubt the possible candidates in this county and Judge Chapman and Senator Tefft, and John C. Watson and Judge Reavis will feel indebted to Howe for his kindly consideration in thus removing them from the field of action.

Mr. Howe is correct when he says that there are a number of prospective candidates in this county, albeit his list is rather clumsy; but Lancaster will only have one candidate when she reaches the district convention.

It is said that ex-Chief Justice Maxwell is now looking forward to contesting Judge Norval's seat next year. He will try for the populist nomination.

Senator Manderson's letter to Chancellor Canfield which appeared in Monday's Journal was given publicity by the Annin literary bureau. Mr. Annin may be depended on to keep us fully posted as to the doings of Senator Manderson. "What Manderson has done for his constituents" will constitute the theme for several hundred Annin letters that will appear in print between now and the first of next January.

It is said that the talk of Manderson

for president which, according to the newspaper correspondents, is occasionally heard in Washington, foreshadows an effort that will be made to secure a cabinet position for the senator under the next administration. It is regarded in some quarters as not altogether improbable that Manderson may be the next secretary of war. At any rate, an effort will be made to push him for that place.

Bumstead will not be a candidate for the nomination for city engineer. His strength will go to Dobson, and he will remain in the city engineer's office as deputy. Two years from now, it is understood, Dobson's friends will be for Bumstead.

In the Sixth ward it is probable that Dr. Holyoke's only rival for the republican councilmanic nomination will be H. B. Sawyer, whose prospects are regarded as very bright. Maybe Col. L. C. Pace will decide to try for the nomination.

Henry Hoagland will, it is said, be a candidate for the nomination for water commissioner.

THE POLITICAL CHAOS

(Written for THE COURIER.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1894.—[Special Correspondence.]—Although none seem to be satisfied with the condition of affairs, all agree that the political situation at the present time is extremely interesting, be it from a republican, democratic or populist standpoint. The dominant party is not only not harmonious on that issue of issues, the tariff, but it is divided against itself according to the peculiar demands of the respective districts from which the delegates to congress come. Those from Louisiana want a tariff on sugar, those from Alabama, on iron, and those from West Virginia, on coal and so on; but as opposition to the republican tariff policy under which the country has prospered for thirty years, is about all there is of the democratic creed, the leaders have determined to put the Wilson bill through, or something like it, if possible, notwithstanding the business depression and determined opposition within their own ranks. Democrats have been heard to remark that just now the party seems to be "between the devil and the deep blue sea." If tariff reform is not enacted, the party will be subjected to ridicule for years to come, while if it passed the existing depression, which is not likely to pass away very quickly, will, by the "unthinking public," be charged to that measure; so, on the whole, the only thing to do is to put it through at all hazards.

The complexity of the situation is not diminished by the tie-up between the president and the senate. The rejection of Hornblower, brought about by the Hill influence, was followed by the veto by the president of Senator Hill's bridge bill and the nomination of Peckham, another anti-Hill man, to the supreme bench. It is reported that the senate has only confirmed nine of the president's nominations recently, all of them Hill men, while those not of the Hill faction are still on the hook. Mr. Cleveland is not at all pleased at this, and he is said to have determined to send few nominations to the senate until matters are straightened out. In the meantime the supreme court is filling occasional vacancies in the office of United States marshal and district attorney; and it is said that there are 700 vacancies in postmasterships waiting to be filled. The skeleton in the family closet is the feeling quite generally entertained and which occasionally bubbles to the surface, that Mr. Cleveland is not a real democrat anyway.

In respect to Mr. Cleveland, he is believed to have his troubles—the principal one being the attitude of the senate, and the miscarriage of his Hawaiian policy, which was undoubtedly conceived with the best intentions, and was designed to call forth praise from the American people. In respect to his appointments, the principle criticism is that there is too much factional politics in them—the president ought to be above that.

The departmental service of the government is just now receiving some attention from the powers that be. Mr. Dockery's investigating committee has in hand the reform in the business methods of the departments, and the committee is evidently doing some good work—one of the ends in view being the discontinuance of unnecessary clerk ships.

One of Secretary Carlisle's recent orders has caused considerable talk among the treasury clerks. It seems that each clerk is allowed thirty days annual leave or vacation and sick leave not to exceed thirty days additional. If sick leave is taken one day at a time the clerk must make affidavit that the absence was caused by sickness, if more than one day the certificate of a physician is required. The sick-leave allowance has been abused by many clerks to such an extent that Mr. Carlisle felt constrained to order that in future all absences on account of sickness must be reported by note by eleven o'clock, whereupon a surgeon from the marine hospital is sent to the clerk's residence to diagnose the case and report the result. It is a matter of common notoriety that the required affidavit is made to cover very slight ailments—and the physician's certificate is as easy to obtain as a prescription for whisky in a prohibition town.

In a certain office of the interior department which is admitted to have a splendid record in regard to sick leaves it is reported that out of 100 clerks, twenty-one took all the sick leave to which they were entitled last year. The healthfulness of Washington as a residence city should not be judged by this record.

The social season in Washington commences with New Year's and of course ends with the beginning of Lent. There have been no very brilliant affairs this winter, and although the season this year is very short, there has been no disposition whatever to hasten the pace of the social world. Some comment has been provoked by the evident disinclination on the part of Mrs. Cleveland to become the leader she might be, but it should be remembered that she has more cares now than during her former residence in the White house, and then she has been all through it once, and possibly she does not care to take so active a part again. Last winter the afflictions of the Harrison family cast a gloom over the city, and everyone hoped to see a gay season this year. The last reception of Mrs. Romero, the wife of the Mexican minister, was held Tuesday. Her receptions are among the most enjoyable of those open to the public this season.

It is now unofficially given out that the neglect to invite the representative of the Hawaiian legation to the state dinner at the White house was intentional on the part of Mr. Cleveland, on account of that "extraordinary" letter from President Dole to Minister Willis. The administration has notified Mr. Willis to demand the withdrawal of the objectionable correspondence by Mr. Dole. It seems that the Hawaiian tableau is not over yet.

The Daughters of Veterans gave an interesting musicale at the G. A. R. hall Tuesday evening. An excellent program was rendered, including five numbers by the Aeolian Mandolin club, among them "Twilight Fancies," and "The Little Captain's March." Piano solos were given by Miss May Bohanan and Miss Vivian. Recitations were given by Miss Marietta Cook and Mr. V. K. Blaney and a song by four young ladies. After the entertainment the audience indulged in playing cards and dancing.

Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, of Albany, N. Y., a brother of Messrs. I. M., A. S. and P. V. M. Raymond and Mrs. I. W. Lansing and who has preached several times in this city, has been unanimously elected president of Union college, Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. Raymond is one of the most noted Presbyterian divines in the country.

All ladies prefer The Lee Broom.

A meeting of the Mount Lebanon Cemetery Association will be held at the new Jewish temple on Sunday March 4, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of electing two trustees. All members are requested to attend.

M. A. NEWMARK, Chairman.

CHEAP RATES.

And Fast Time to Ft. Worth, Houston and La Porte, Texas.

Parties going to the above points can save nearly twelve hours in time by taking the great Rock Island route. Fast Texas express leaving Lincoln at 8:20 a. m. reaches Ft. Worth 8:12 a. m. and Houston at 7:30 p. m. the following day. Only one night out. A member of the La porte syndicate will accompany the party leaving over the Rock Island on Tuesday the 9th inst.

For rates etc. call at city ticket office 1045 O street, corner Eleventh.

C. A. RUTHERFORD, C. T. & P. A.

The Century club was handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winger Tuesday evening.